

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A method of manufacturing an anode zinc can, which has a can wall and a bottom cover, for a manganese battery to which indium is not added comprising:

press-forming an anode material that is a zinc alloy at a temperature ranging from 120°C to 210°C to make an anode zinc can;

wherein said zinc alloy comprises 98.7% to 99.8% by mass zinc, 0.1% to 0.7% by mass of bismuth and contains 70 ppm or less of lead; and

wherein a longitudinal cross-section of the can wall of the anode zinc can has an average crystal grain diameter of 8  $\mu$ m to 25  $\mu$ m

~~making a battery container with an anode material which consists of crystals from 8 to 25  $\mu$ m of average grain diameter produced by extrusion, punching, and deep drawing in a temperature from 100 degrees Centigrade to 250 degrees Centigrade of a plate of zinc alloy anode material wherein bismuth is added to zinc;~~

~~wherein zinc is the main component of the anode material,~~

~~0.1 percent by mass or more and 0.7 percent by mass or less of bismuth is added to the anode material, and~~

~~lead is not virtually added to the anode material.~~

Claim 2 (Currently Amended): The method according to claim 1,  
wherein said anode zinc can is formed from a hexagonal or circular zinc pellet that is deep-drawn at 120°C to 210°C to form from the pellet a cylinder with bottom cover, and trimmed to form a can suitable for use in a battery  
~~active material contains antimony in an amount of less than or equal to 1 ppm.~~

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): The method according to claim 1, wherein the variation in crystal grain diameter at the inside and outside of the can wall ranges from 1.1 to 1.4

~~0.0003 percent by mass or more and 0.03 percent by mass or less of magnesium is added besides bismuth.~~

Claims 4-16 (Cancelled)

Claim 17 (New): A method of manufacturing an anode zinc can, which has a can wall and a bottom cover, comprising:

press-forming an anode material that is a zinc alloy at a temperature ranging from 120°C to 210°C to make an anode zinc can;

wherein said zinc alloy comprises 98.7% to 99.8% by mass zinc, 0.1% to 0.7% by mass of bismuth, 0.0003% to 0.03% by mass magnesium, and contains 70 ppm or less of lead; and

wherein a longitudinal cross-section of the can wall of the anode zinc can has an average crystal grain diameter of 8  $\mu\text{m}$  to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Claim 18 (New): A method of manufacturing an anode zinc can, which has a can wall and a bottom cover, comprising:

press-forming an anode material that is a zinc alloy at a temperature ranging from 120°C to 210°C to make an anode zinc can;

wherein said zinc alloy comprises 98.7% to 99.8% by mass zinc, 0.1% to 0.7% by mass of bismuth, 0.001% to 0.05% by mass of at least one element selected from the group

consisting of zirconium, strontium, barium, indium, and aluminum, and contains 70 ppm or less of lead; and

wherein a longitudinal cross-section of the can wall of the anode zinc can has an average crystal grain diameter of 8  $\mu\text{m}$  to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Claim 19 (New): The method of claim 1, wherein said can wall is cylindrical.

Claim 20 (New): The method of claim 17, wherein said can wall is cylindrical.

Claim 21 (New): The method of claim 18, wherein said can wall is cylindrical.